



Many Men of Many Minds

Reginald McKenna.—In almost every country excessive government expenditure is the main factor in forcing up prices. Many states are compelled by insufficiency of their revenues to borrow, and in their case harm is done which is apparent to everyone. But then, when governments meet their expenditures, however great they may be, by taxation, there is a current belief that the whole duty of man has been fulfilled. This belief is a profound delusion. Very heavy taxation will, I maintain, affect production injuriously, reduce purchasing power and raise the velocity of expenditure, and for all three reasons will tend to drive up prices.

Stephen Lausanne.—If the nations really meant what their delegates have said in flowery speeches they would immediately say: "Let us

Yes, If Nations Really Meant What They Said

all agree at once to stop building expensive dreadnaughts and heavier warships and conform to a naval program for lighter vessels." They would agree to cease construction of heavy artillery which is unnecessary for police purposes inside their borders. I think the United States would agree to such a program, as well as to immediate stoppage of the use of poison gas. Until the League of Nations assembly registers sincerity in this big international problem the world will have no faith in the League.

David Lloyd George.—Make Germany pay all she can. The amount should be fixed. I was a lawyer before entering politics and when I confronted a debtor I had two courses to choose, either to enforce strictly the rights of my client, and sell the debtor's house and furniture at the risk of getting nothing or next to nothing, or saying to him: "You owe so much. How much can you pay at once? How much in a year, or ten years?" This latter method I found to be best and this I advise following in dealing with Germany.

Monsignor Bonaventura Ceretti.—The Roman Catholic church has always condemned divorce and continues to combat it both from the pulpit and in various papal allocations dealing with the sanctity of marriage and family ties.

Dr. Edward E. Pratt.—Our export business has borne the brunt of the reducing process that was inaugurated by the Federal Reserve Board more than a year ago. At the present moment, export business has almost entirely ceased, cancellations of orders previously placed are pouring in and drafts on merchandise already sent out are being refused and dishonored in foreign countries.

W. C. Teagle.—The American petroleum industry must look to the development of production outside the United States to supplement the supply from domestic fields. Domestic crude is not sufficient even for current home needs, and it is absolutely imperative that American petroleum producers proceed actively and intelligently to develop oil resources in foreign lands.

Edwin A. Alderman.—The imagination and grasp that have made American industrial enterprise one of the wonders of the modern world, should find their counterpart in the treatment of the educational problem. The very best minds of the nation have got to focus themselves upon it. Owing to the operation of great cosmic forces, it is now the manifest destiny of America to take the lead in the education of the world. Let us have faith that America will not fail to prove itself worthy of this vast obligation in the new epoch which it is called upon to serve.

Sir Philip Gibbs.—There is only one cure for the woes of Europe and our own—not easy, but bound to come unless we are looking for downfall. It is the reconciliation of peoples, burying of old hatchets, wiping out of old villainies and co-operating in a much closer union of mutual help under the direction of a league of nations, made democratic and powerful by the free consent and ardent impulses of the common folk.

Lord Robert Cecil.—It moves, it is doing things, the League lives, it has already proved its practical value, it will accomplish much, it will prove indispensable to the world. It will be the fault of the peoples if they do not, by faith and insistence on the use of the League, make of it a great instrument of peace.

Daniel Willard.—The United States is rich in natural resources, some parts being especially adapted for cheap production of grain, other parts for coal, ore, and so on, and owing to our free trade policy among the states we procure to a large extent our flour, meats, fuel, cotton, wool and innumerable other articles where they can be produced at lowest initial cost, and then by what has been usually an efficient and adequate system of rail transportation move them to the place of ultimate consumption, the difference in initial cost being so great that the added cost of transportation is very much more than offset.

President Dartiguenave, of Haiti.—The American civil administration in Haiti is more oppressive than the military.

Herbert Hoover.—We have just passed through a period of unparalleled speculation, extravagance and waste. We shall now not only reap its inevitable harvest of unemployment and readjustment, but we shall feel the real effect of four years of world destruction, and its economic and social problems will stand out in vivid disputation. One of the greatest conflicts rumbling up in the distance is that between the employer on one side and organized labor on the other. Probably the tendency to domination exists among the extremists on both sides. There are certain areas of conflict of interest, but there is between these groups a far greater area of common interest, and if we could find measures by which, through co-operation, the field of common interest could be organized, the area of conflict could be in the largest degree eliminated.

Luella A. Palmer.—I often wonder if mother realizes what that last kiss and tender pat means to a child as she tucks him into bed.

Last Kiss at Night Means Much to Growing Child

Perhaps the caress would be given oftener and with added gentleness if she knew what an influence it had upon the unfolding of a little new life. Over and over the brain repeats during the night the events of the day, twisting them into fantastic shapes. These ideas float through the mind of the child for eight to ten hours out of the twenty-four—during one-third to one-half of his life. Whether the fancies will be happy or sad is often determined by the last half hour before sleep begins. And the repetition of the ideas influences a child's temperament, making it more cheerful or pessimistic.

Mrs. E. E. Remsberg, sister of President-elect Harding.—All Warren's pals that helped him on the paper are not to be forgotten just because he has been elected president. I expect mother's teachings will continue to dominate him. Warren is conservative—always has been even when a boy. And he never loses his temper. He's calm, deliberate and poised. He is not afraid to stick by his principles, either, and he's a hard worker.

A. A. Nelidow.—The enormous natural wealth of Siberia is well known. Wheat, flax, hides, bristles and furs are among the many raw materials available for export. Coal, gold, platinum, copper and precious stones offer most wonderful opportunities for mining. At the same time there is an almost unlimited demand for all sorts of machinery—mining, farming and other hardware, every description of dry goods, drugs and chemicals, household and wearing apparel and other manufactured goods.

President-elect Harding.—The big thing for all America to realize now and always is the dignity of productive labor. No matter how humble, the producers are the makers of the essentials of civilization and we must each and all of us accept and discharge our duty of producing for the world or of ministering to the needs of comfort or progress of mankind.

Bainbridge Colby.—The government of the United States has consistently urged that it is of utmost importance to the future peace of the world that alien territory transferred as a result of the war with the central powers should be held and administered in such a way as to assure equal treatment to commerce and to citizens of all nations.

E. R. Johnson.—I do not believe America will have a panic with the slump in prices that is inevitable and one does not necessarily follow the other. When prices reach a normal basis then the people will begin buying.

Edwin T. Meredith.—The products of the farm—worth last year \$25,000,000,000—constitute the bedrock basis of American business. Manufacturers receive from them

Square Deal for Farmer Should Be Merchant's Aim

directly or indirectly the materials that go to make up their finished products. The banker employs his deposits in facilitating the exchange of products between the farmer and the manufacturer. The railroads and other transportation agencies carry the output of the farms from one to the other. Of the wares on the merchant's shelves many are the products of the farm, and of many others the farmer is the largest purchaser. Is the business man interested in whether the farmer operates at a profit or not? The one answer to that is this: If the business man is not interested in himself, in the success of his enterprises, in the profit that he hopes to take from it, in the comforts and conveniences that he intends to provide for himself and for his wife and children, then he is most deeply and vitally interested in doing everything possible to see that the farmer has a fair opportunity to conduct his enterprise on a profitable basis. He is interested—or should be interested—in making sure that the farmer gets a square deal, that his products, when they are sold, find an open, free, remunerative market.

Thomas Lipton.—My view is that every man who feels he has, or can get, the equipment to meet a bigger market should go to the bigger market. That's the advice I give to every friend of mine who puts the question to me. There's no mystery in foreign trade. In some respects it is often found easier and less risky than selling in your own home market. Every big American ought to get into the foreign field.

W. L. McKenzie King.—Human nature does not change when men become members of boards of directors, or sit in conclaves or cabinets. An autocratic man will be a tyrant, whether he be an emperor, the manager of an industrial corporation, or the leader of a labor organization. Unfortunately, evil forces, like beneficent ones, expand. Control becomes increasingly powerful as the area of its authority widens.

Charles H. Kayser.—The loss by useless but preventable fire has now reached the enormous sum of \$300,000,000 and more than 15,000 lives a year in the United States.

Howard Elliot.—In my judgment we cannot get on our feet unless everybody is willing to co-operate with everybody else. I think that so far as possible there should be a sinking of self, and that large enterprises should avoid even the appearance of evil and of so-called "profiteering." There has been enough of that to make the public feel that the so-called well-to-do have been getting an undue share. This, of course, is not true except in a few cases, but that impression is abroad and is doing harm.

H. E. Coffey.—Discontent and dissatisfaction are growing among the farmers as never before; and there is a reason for it. The increased price of farm products has not been proportional to the increased cost of production, and the farmer is awakening to the inequalities and injustice of our day. The reports of the Department of Agriculture indicate that the average income of the American farmer is less than one-half of the average wage received by a carpenter, bricklayer, or any other organized city trade.